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I catage to Foreign Countries anded.

THE SUN, New York City.

The Man to Conduct the Prosecution. The New York Tribune represents Mr. DE LANCEY NICOLL as saying to a reporter that he himself thought the public ought to know all about the putting to death of murderers, but as he was District Attorney he would do his best to uphold the constitutionality of the law."

We beg leave to suggest to the young District Attorney that this is by no means the proper way to perform the duties of his office. To begin a prosecution by publicly announcing that, in his personal opinion, the case is doubtful or hopeless, but that he will make the best argument possible under the circumstances, puts a farcical character upon the proceedings from the very start. Mr. Nicoll's personal opinion about the merits of a law which he is charged to enforce ought to be strictly reserved for his own individual and private information.

This test case against Col. BILL BROWN'S newspaper involves a question and a principle of supreme importance to the newspapers of New York. It would be a misfortune to have it prosecuted in any such spirit as is indicated by the remarks attributed to the District Attorney. If Mr. NICOLL can approach the task only in a perfunctory and half-hearted way, he ought to commit its management to other hands.

Among the sixty-two or sixty-three hundred lawyers practising at the New York bar, there is one, and perhaps only one, fully qualified to uphold in the courts the constitutionality of the statute, and to prosecute offenders in the spirit in which it was framed. We refer to the author of that law.

Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY can be found. when on shore, at 261 Broadway, not three minutes' walk from the District Attorney's office. We advise Mr. NICOLL to call upon him, or to send for him, without delay.

The Vatican and the Triple Alliance.

No authentic copy of the treaty lately concluded between Italy, Germany, and Austria has been published, but according to a telegram from Rome the agreement differs in an interesting particular from the draught proposed by Signor CRISPI. King HUM-BERT's former Premier believed it to be of the utmost importance to the stability of the Savoyard dynasty that the next Pope should be a man of moderate and conciliatory ideas, disposed to acquiesce in the occupation of the Eternal City by the royal Government, or, at all events, to enter into some practicable compromise. To that end he had urged upon the diplomatists representing the other parties to the treaty, the insertion of a clause in the compact assuring to the Triple Alliance a preponderant influence over the next conclave. Had Signor CRISPI remained in office, and had his firm friend. BISMARCK, continued to exercise the functions of German Chancellor, it is highly probable that such an arrangement would have been made. As it is, we are told that the Vatican's representatives were able to prevent the insertion of the clause referred to, and we may, therefore, assume that the next conclave will meet and vote in entire Independence

The frustration, however, of Signor

CRISPI'S project does not alter the fact that the existence of the Triple Alliance is a bar to the attainment of the political independence desired by the Vatican. In such cirsupport in a different quarter, to wit, in France, but until recently the traditional relations of the French Catholic hierarchy to the monarchists made it impracticable to obtain the friendship of the French republic. But those relations are now likely to be sundered. We drew attention some time ago to the speech in which Cardinal LAVIGERIE advised his co-religionists to cordially recognize that republican institutions were firmly rooted in France, and we ad verted also to the failure of the attempt made by Bishop FREPPEL and other upholders of the monarchical cause to elicit a disapproval of the Cardinal's declarations from the head of the Church. There is now additional evidence that the Cardinal knew himself to be expressing the convictions of LEO XIII., and that the age-long league of the Papacy and absolutism is drawing to a close. There was, it seems, a deliberate purpose and a definite programme behind the assurance given to President Carnor by Mgr. FERRATA, the new Papal Nuncio at Paris, that he hoped to draw closer the tles existing between the Vatican and the French republic. The reply made by the President showed that he at all events has sbandoned the notion current in GAMBETTA's time that in clericalism republicans should recognize their enemy. There was, of course, some ground for the assertion so long as the whole influence of French Bishops and priests was exerted at every election on behalf of monarchical candidates; but there will be no point or sense in it from the moment that French ecclesiastics are instructed by the Holy Father to rally to the cause of the republic.

If we may trust a telegram from Rome, the French clergy will presently receive distinct instructions to that purport. The programme which Mgr. FERRATA has been firected to carry out comprises, it is said, the following features: That section of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies which is led by M. Prov. and which has already signified a willingness to accept the republic as definitely established, is to receive the steadfast and outspoken support of the Vatican. Moreover, every one of the French Bishops and priests is to be urged by the Nuncio to make a solemn act of adhesion to the existing republican régime. If this plan is executed-and how will it be possible for the French hierarchy to resist the persistent pressure of the Vatican ?-- there will be organized in France for the first time a great political party, at once constitutional and conservative. With such a party, men like M. LEON SAY, who, as it is, sit in the Centre, and the more sober-minded Opportunists like M. JULES FERRY, could easily coalesce. A new combination of this kind would have a fair chance of obtaining a majority even in the general election with bright prospects of Buccess.

Whether Catholics, however, having once been frankly converted to the republic, can obtain control of the French Government, is a subordinate question. They will certainly exercise great influence over the foreign

monarchical principle will suffice to transform French Republicans from enemies into friends, and to endear the Church of Rome to the champions of democracy all over Europe. This is precisely the change of front which Mr. Sr. GEORGE MIVARY has for many years been advocating, and of which Cardinal Manning and Cardinal CULLEN have been strenuous promoters.

The Fisher's Island Manœuvres.

The selection of Fisher's Island and the adjoining waters as the scene of the approaching practice exercises of Admiral WALKER'S squadron is promising in every way. Not only is it well suited to fleet manœuvres, target firing with the great guns and boat drill, but it is one of the striking stragetical positions on our north Atlantic coast. It furnishes the main line of defence for Long Island Sound, and, accordingly, for one of the two approaches by sea to the city of New York. Since the New York battallon of naval reserves is to take part in these evolutions of the white squadron, it is a plain duty to familiarize them also with these important waters.

Fisher's Island, at the eastern entrance of the Sound, is an irregular, narrow island, generally parallel to the Connecticut shore, near by. A line drawn from Watch Hill. from which it is only separated by a narrow channel, and extended through Fisher's Island to Oyster Point on the Long Island shore, would cross the main entrances to the Sound, which are seen to be broken by half a dozen islets and rocks, like sentinels along the line; while between Plum Island and Oyster Point is the channel known as Plum Gut. The main feature noticed on the Long Island shore is the deep indentation of Gardiner's Bay, between Oyster Point and Montauk Point, with Gardiner's Island midway between the two promontories. The value of Fisher's Island, Plum Island, and Gardiner's Island for defensive works is manifest, while Gardiner's Bay furnishes a fine sheet of water for the rendezvous of a cooperating fleet of coast defence armorelads and torpedo boats. In the open space between Fisher's Island and Plum Island, commanding the Race, which is the main channel, are two islets called Gull and Little Gull, the latter the more northerly. Capt. F. M. BUNCE of the navy has advocated fortifying Little Gull as well as Fisher's Island, as commanding the principal entrance to the Sound.

The Connecticut shore at this point will cooperate in defending the entrance to the Sound. While Plum Gut is a narrow channel which could be obstructed by submarine mines, the channel on the north shore called Fisher's Island Sound, between that island and the muin land, needs to be protected. The city and harbor of New London, near the mouth of the Thames, only a few miles from the western end of Fisher's Island, should also not be suffered to fall into the hands of an enemy. Hence the Fortifications Board more than five years ago mentioned New London among the ports requiring defence. Its plans included four 12-inch and four 10-inch guns, mounted in barbette batteries, a series of submarine mines, and eighteen torpedo boats. For the last item, which properly belongs to naval defence, nearly half of the total of \$2.310,500 was asked. As to the land detences proper, their expense would be about equally divided between the new forts and the guns and carriages provided for them. On the left bank of the river, opposite New London, a commanding eminence is very favorable to strong works, whose guns would have under their range not only Fisher's Island Sound, but the Race itself, and thus effectively aid in defending the entrance to Long Island Sound. The naval station on the Thames would be improved so as to do its part toward keeping the various floating defences in an efficient state.

It will accordingly be seen why the Fish er's Island and Gardiner's Bay region has long attracted the attention of the navy as one in which it might play an important part in case of a war with a great maritime power. During the coming manguvres cumstances it seems expedient to look for there will be plenty of exercises for ships of the sexes, plainly taught in Scripture, and boats in the waters between Long Island and the main shore, and a prominent feature in the programme will be the joint landing of the squadron's brigade and the naval reserve's battalion on Fisher's Island, as if it were held by an enemy.

The Fisher's Island region will also undoubtedly, from its practical importance, be selected for future squadron manouvres, and all the more since the naval militia is to receive training with the war ships of the nome fleet. Next summer, when the Rhode Island and Connecticut battalions are ready to take part, they will feel a strong interest in these waters and in those of Narragansett Bay, where also manœuvres may then be carried out. The addition of armorelada and torpedo boats to our coast defence fleet and the gradual erection of garrisoned forts will lend a greater air of reality to the drill operations in succeeding years.

Whiskers and Politics.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER should employ some of his sociological investigators to make researches into the political status of whiskers. There are evidences of an attempt to found a pogonocracy in the United States. A citizen of Mankato insists that the Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER'S mustachios shall fan the interior of the White House on and after March 4, 1893. The Alliance Adrocale of Kunsus names the Hon. WILLIAM ALLIANCE PEFFER as the proper and predestined caudidate of the People's party for President. We are aware that some observers believe that Mr. PEFFER was selected to succeed Mr. INGALLS because the Pefferian neck is never encircled by a collar. making thereby a protest and a warning to the monopolists of the East, and being a symbol of the independence and untrammelled freedom sought by the Alliance But the opinion of these observers cannot be sustained. In the first place, the Kansas Alliance is a despotic, arbitrary, and buildozing body, whose members are not much more independent than the subjects of the King of Dahomey. The absence of the collar, therefore, cannot be taken as a symbol of Mr. PEFFER's political independence and, indeed, he has no more of the latter than of collar. In the second place, his beard virtually conceals from the general public his want of collar. It must be his beard, then, that is his title to greatness. It cannot be else. His plans for the confiscation of railroads, his deflance of the multiplication table, and his shinplaster scheme are not original. Several philosophers and cranks have anticipated him in these, but his beard is his own. He is not an orator or a statesman or a natural leader of men or a trained politician. He was a Republican editor who dreamed dreams as the result of intellectual indigestion and prolonged sed present Chamber, and it would face the next entary habits. For years he has passed his life in obscurity, cultivating an ambition and a beard, and at length the ambition took hold of the beard and swung itself

Since his election Mr. PEFFER has studied the science of government at Washington, beheld with horror the wickedness of New of France. The mere avowal of the York, and gone to the South as a missionary.

into office.

Papacy's intention to cut loose from the His speeches have not fired the heart, but his beard has been recognized as great everywhere. It is this yard of hair that makes his friends think that the Presidency should be his.

The case of the Cnief Justice is in point, although not entirely parallel, and although some of its details are a little obscure. It is probable that the wish to drive his mustachlos out of the Supreme Court may have been at the bottom of the booming of him for President; but the boom must have received most propulsion from connoisseurs in mustachios. It will not be pretended, we suppose, that admiration for the Bacchanalian poetry of his first period has inspired the Mankato movement. A thousand men know his mustachlos to one man that knows his dithyrambics. It must be the whiskers; and, as in PEFFER's case, we must ask, Why? The founders and early heroes of the republic lived whiskerless. How comes it that a Senator in Congress and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court are great because of their whiskers? Is there any connection between hair on the face and votes?

In connection with this subject we may be allowed to remark that the Hon. SLOAT FAS-BETT has one of the most methetic, romantic, and captivating mustachlos to be found in this State; but he doesn't seem inclined to let it wave before the people next fall. When his attention is called to the whiskers movement observable in other parts of the country, he may change his mind. Gen. JONES of Binghamton, it should be said, is not a whiskers candidate. Majestic as are his mustachies, they never conceal the more majestic fact that he pays the freight.

Divorce and Marriage Afterward.

The question what course the Church of England should take with reference to the remarriage of the divorced was brought up recently before the lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury by the report of a committee appointed at the last session to consider the subject.

The conclusion arrived at by the report was that measures should be adopted "to discountenance the continuance of the practice of granting licenses for the remarriage of divorced persons during the lifetime of the partner of the former marriage." "Ab solute indissolubility," said Canon Constan-TINE FRERE in supporting this conclusion, "Is the aim, has been, and is the law of the Christian Church." He declared his belief, too, that "the upholding of the Divine ideal of marriage, the maintenance of its sanctity, is at this moment specially committed to the Anglican Church," contending that "the Roman Church has weakened, if not lost, its position through its dispensations." He argued further, that in the "sects," as he called them, a great disintegration of faith is going on, and that it involves the destruction of Christian discipline also. If, therefore, to use his words, "the Church is faithful to her trust, those among the sects who cling to the ancient faith and discipline will rally to that standard." The report also cited the opinions of Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL and Lord PENZANCE, two eminent Judges of the Divorce Court, that "it would be for the benefit of society if the marriage bond were legally indissoluble."

Archdeacon Kaye and Archdeacon SHER-NGHAM contended, on the other side, that th . Church did not forbid such marriage in the case of the innocent party, and that the teachings of Christ allowed it. But when an amendment was offered making this exception to the conclusion of the report. it was promptly voted down, and the original motion discountenancing remarriage altogether was adopted. With this decided expression of opinion the subject was sent

The Episcopal Church and the Protestant communions have generally permitted remarriage in the case of the innocent party to a divorce obtained for adultery, whether a man or a woman, though in England the late Bishop Wordsworth was quoted at the Canterbury discussion as holding it to be permissible to the innocent husband only. His position was that the spiritual equality loes not imply "a parity in the conjuga relation, which is plainly contrary to Scripture." Instead of discriminating against the woman, the Christian law, contended Canon Constantine Frene, "places her on a higher moral and spiritual level" than the man. But in this country the Protestant interpretation of the law is that there is such a parity in the conjugal relation, that what is alowed to the husband is allowed inferentially to the wife. The majority of the divorces obtained are obtained by wives, and very many of the women remarcy with the ap-

proval of the Church and society. It has also been shown that Episcopalian wives can obtain divorces for any cause allowed by the law of any State, and subsequently marry other husbands, without encountering the disapproval of society, if, indeed, they are put under the ban of the Church itself. Such divorces have been frequent of late years in the society of the highest fashion, and such remarriages have been numerous, the women suffering not at all in their social standing. Hence, American society practically opposes the Canterbury view of the indissolubility of marriage, and declares marriage to be a contract which may be broken for various causes, leaving to the innocent party, at least, the right to marry again. So, also, in England the divorced within the Established Church who can legally remarry, show no fear of again entering into matrimony because of the theory of Church law maintained at Canterbury. Neither is it likely that the Convocation can succeed in preventing them from carrying out such a desire. If the civil law permits their remarriage, they will marry again when they are so minded.

So far as this matter goes, Protestants in both England and the United States seem to pay little heed to ecclesiastical law. Among the Roman Catholics only is the Indissolubility of marriage accepted as a religious obligation. Never was our society of fashion so tolerant of divore, as it is now.

Alliance Legislation. The Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE Is not one of the weak sisters that have wilted before the fuss and fury of the Farmers' Alliance. He has exposed and refuted its inancial whimsies, and his Socratic questioning of a delegation from the People's party showed with how little knowledge and with what superficial and hasty thought the economists of the Alliance have taken upon themselves to settle the most difficul and complex problems of finance, transportation, and government. Mr. Carlisle has not abated his hostility to the Alliance. In an interview at Chicago the other day he said that if the Kentucky people elect enough Alliance men to the Legislature, the State will go backward a hundred years or more.

If it be true that in Kentucky or Maryland or any other State, there is a probability that representatives of the Alliance will get control of the Legislature, or either branch of it, the people of that State have only to turn to the record of the Alliance in the Legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota to understand what Alliance

legislation means. They will learn from the unhappy experience of the West that the prominence of the Alliance in a State Legislature means that silly, vexatious, and coniscatory legislation will be attempted. The interests of the railroads will be attacked, and the railroad employees will be compelled to form associations for their own protection. State institutions will suffer from susciess investigations or paraimonious appropriations. Stay laws will be proposed for the purpose of helping the debtor, regarded as a privileged person, against the creditor, regarded as a skinflint and a shark. The rate of interest will be monkeyed with, the obligation of contracts threatened, the rights of property assailed, and the Constitution and common sense violated. Finally, after impairing or throwing suspicion upon the credit of the State, the Legistature will adjourn, with a record, so far as most of the Alliance members are concerned, of ignorant incompetence and blundering interference.

It would be a deplorable waste of time and an insult to experience for any State to elect an Alliance Legislature. The methods of Alliance legi-lators are too well known.

We have read no more cheering news for many a day than the despatch reporting the victory of WILLIAM F. SHEERAN in Buffalo. He has beaten his foes in the Democratic party: he has routed the Mugwumps; and long

There is not in all this State a sounder Demogrator a truer man than William F. SHEEHAN; and the future lies smiling before

When the great Democratic search light blazed in quest of Democrats to fight the Force bill, where was the Claimant? He was hidden in his study writing sentiments for tariff-smashing dinners, and pricking his ears for the shouts of the Mugwumps.

The attempt to overthrow MARVETTE W Ocopen and turn him out of the important place he occupies in the Custom House establishment has come to naught. This is a just conclusion, and we congratulate all honest men and all straight politicians upon the fact.

At the mass meeting of the United Hebrew Patriots in this city the other night, several of the speakers urged their hearers to combine for political action in order to recure the election of a Hebrew Mayor, a thing that had been done in the city of London. Now when any man runs for the office of Mayor of New York as the candidate or representative of any one of the many races living here; when he runs as an Italian, or as a German, or an Irishman, or a Hebrew, or an Englishman; when he runs even as an American, whether of Dutch, or British, or Celtic stock; when he is a candidate for any reason other than that of his ability to perform the duties of the office accentably, he may count upon being defeated as sure as the sun shines on the day of the election, and that by a majority heavier than all the voters of the race to which he may belong

Three of the crazlest CLEVELAND organs within the Democracy will furnish a fair illustration of the situation, as it has been modified:

From the Appeal Austanche.
If what Senator Monnay says be true, it follows that o Eastern man will be nominated, and that the Democrats must find their leader somewhere in the West Speculations as to when that man will be are not it hall fare in Ohio next November.

From the Kansos City Times. The increasing scrength of Democratic Presidential bilities may well starm the leaders of the Repub-

From the Atlanta Journal. The Journal has no candidate for President, and does ot presume to say who is the first choice of the Demo-

Crate of Georgia Evidently the Democratic party is getting tself in readiness to embrace its great oppor-

tunity to elect a President.

The Jewish All:ance of America is opposed to the concentration of the Russian Jewish immigrants in our large cities, and desires that they shall be dispersed over the country. It has adopted a policy under which the new comers, as soon as they get here, shall be sent to any place where employment can be found for them, or where industrial colonies like those in New Jersey may be established. Thus far the great mass of the Jewish immigrants from Russia have settled in New York and other cities, in which many of them have found life hard and the conditions of existence undesirable. It would doubtless be to their advantage to extend their lines over the United States, and into the regions that are

bousands of miles from our Atlantic coast. The Italians of Brooklyn have at last the satisfaction of seeing an Italian appointed to membership in the Brooklyn Board of Education. For a long time they have striven to get one of their number on the Board, but they were never able to come to any agreement as to which one of them was the man for the place. The friends of the Sicilian candidate denounced his Maltese rival, and the friends of the other aspirants kept up a rivalry that was altogether too hot for summer time in Brookyn, So Mayor CHAPIN took the matter into his own hands and appointed a man who had not figured prominently in the contention for the office. There is reason for believing that Lawyer Cacciona will make a very useful member of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

A German medical journal reports the case of a woman who had been speechless for more than four weeks, and who was cured of this aphonia by hypnotism. The physician simply hypnotized her and then suggested to have that her volce had returned, and on awakening the woman at oke as clearly and as often as ever. This suggests a ready means of relief for men afflicted with over-loquations wives.
All that is necessary to do is to have them hypnotized, and then, if a suggestion is made to them that they cannot speak, when they waken they will be as discreet and silent as a tombstone. It is obvious that this new treatment is not as well known as it should be.

A definite and comprehensive policy must be adopted in regard to the admission of those poor Jewish immigrants now coming to this country. A few of them have been debarred from landing at this port and at the port of Boston, on the ground that they were likely to become a public charge; but, as soon as this fact become known, Jewish societies and Jewish citizens came to the rescue and of-fered guarantees that the persons thus debarred would not become a public charge. Had the debarred immigrants been Italians or people of any other race than that to which they belonged, they would have been promptly and peremptorily sent back to the country from which the came as a good many have thus been sent back. We are sure to have among the immigrants of the Jew sh race some who are liable to be debarred under the provisions of our nigration laws, which ought to be applied with impartiality to the newcomers from all countries and of every race. If such immigrants are to be admitted on condition that i re-ponsible Jewish society guarantees that they shall not become a public charge, the fact ought to be known, so that the immigration officers and the shipping companies may be relieved, and the immigrants themselves may be saved from unnecessary detention We ought to have a definite and comprehen sive policy for the regulation of this business.

The Mugwamps' Last Hope

From the Evantellie Courier.

If the event clearly foreshedowed should happen, it would be idle for anybody to attempt to defeat the nomination of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland and child for the Presidency. Baby McKee would be nowhere in the face before the people. He "nappeared" before the last Presidential election. The little Cleveland ad-dition, whether a bey or girt, has been "unexpected," But there will be general rejoicing over so propitious an event. For surely the race of Clevelands should t

THE FAT INCURUS.

Even the Indianapolis Sentinel is Getting Ready to Dump Him.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel of July 22. In the absence of the editor from the city paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the Sentinel which does not state, with nice accuracy, the view of this journal as to the Presidential nomination of 1892. The paragraph ran, in part, as follows: The great, almost the sole, issue in the next Presiden

tial campaign will be the Feform of the tariff. And on that issue Grover Cleveland is the very embodiment of he Democratic idea. On that issue the battle is to b fought and victory won, and beside that issue all others sink into losignificance. And while that issue remains and he lives, Grover Cleveland is the logical candidate of the Democratic party. The Sentinel begs to amend the above before it is accepted by the public as defining this paper's attitude on the subject of the next

Presidential nomination. In the first we think it is too early for President making. The convention will not meet for a year. Meantime several important elections are to be held, and Congress, with an overwhelming Democratic majority in the popular branch. will hold a long session. Between now and next summer there may be a complete transformation of political conditions. If the tariff shall be the commanding issue of the next campaign, as seems probable now, Grover Cleveland will certainly be a logical candidate; possibly the logical candidate. But, on the other hand, cir-cumstances may render it advisable to nominate a Western candidate. Certainly it would be clearly advisable to do so if it were not for the peculiar relation Mr. Cleveland occupies to the tariff question. It may be thought best to ome West for a candidate, notwithstanding this. In such event an able and well-equipped Indianian will be strongly supported. Other Western statesmen are also likely to be considered. Circumstances, even more than personalities, will determine the choice.

As for the Sentinel, it is no hero worshipper. and is not, at this time, in the business of President making. It may take a hand at it later on, when the time is ripe. Of course we have a high opinion of Mr. Cleveland. He gave the country a magnificent Administration and he has a very strong hold upon the Democratic masses in this State and elsewhere. But we also have a high opinion of other distinguished Democratic state-men, and we do not wish to be understood as saying now who ought to be nominated a year hence. We frankly admit that we do not know. The logic of events will doubtless solve the problem long before the National Convention meets.

THE JOHN GUY VASSAR ESTATE. Charges of the Lawyers and Commissions of the Executors.

POUGHEREPSIE. July 24.-The accounting of the executors of John Guy Vassar was resumed before Surrogate Guernsey this morning. There were twenty-one lawyers around the Surrogate's bench. District Attorney Hermance, who appeared for the State, asked to have the order confirming the report of Appraiser Guernsey set aside on the ground that the appraiser did not appraise the personal property at its value at the time of decedent's death, but at the value thereof at the time of such appraisal, and that the appraiser excluded the costs of the collateral beirs in certain litigations expressly imposed on their chares in the estate by the Court of Appeals. Surrogate Dorland denied Mr. Hermance's motion. The legacy of \$500 to the Universalist Church was ordered naid to the New York State Convention of Universalists. Frank B. Lown testified that he had examined the items in the late Judge Homer A. Neison's bill. The charges, he said, were very reasonable. Judge Nelson had only received \$5,000, leaving a balance due him of about \$19,000. Mr. Hastrouck has been paid tetween \$2,000 and \$3,000 for services and dishursements, and Mr. Lown \$5,000. Upon a former accounting in the Supreme Court each of the executors. B. M. Fowler, O. H. Boo h. and Edward Van Kleeck received \$23,691.13 for commissions. The executors now ask for 1 per cent. on all income raid out since then. The bills of Niessrs, Hasbrouck and Jown and the late Judge Nelson were considered as paid. The accounts were passed and an adjournment taken to Aug. 6, when a decree will be filed. In the mean time the disposition of \$260,000 in securities, which cannot be sold because of the condition of the market, will be provided for. litigations expressly imposed on their shares

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The population of Belgium amounted on the last day of December to 6,147, 41. Brussels has about 5,31,000

Inhabitants, French drummers are to be excluded from Alesco Lorranie, and the French speak of shutting German drummers out of France. Mrs. Burne-Jones suggests that people with fine

pictures should lend thom to the public art galleries during the season when they are regularly out of town.

Focusche Zeitung takes a very gloomy view of the economic situation of Germany. There is great deathtution among the lower classes on account of the high pagne country, but at last it has appeared, and the 2.700 land proprietors in that district are now in a

Prince of Wales, suggests that for time passing he should be made the head of a commission "to elaborate a normal standard of the necessities of civilization."

Very interesting news comes from a late London meeting of Theosophists to arrange for the annual con-vention. Mr. Sunnett derlived that the time had ar-

rived for a partial publication of the esoteric learning of theosophy. The world is ready for it. M. de Lesseps, who has retired by force of circumstances from being le grand f.us. ats is said to be suo ceeded by M. d'Ennery, a littérateur, playwright, and collector of bric-a-brac, who occupies a considerable place in the imaginatic B of the Parisiena.

The oldest church in Europe is said by som; who are discussing the question to be St. Martin's, Canterbury, which was built as a church before the end of the fourth century. St. Mary in the Casile, Dover, was built about this time, but for nearly two hundred years it was user

The Baddely brothers, who won the doubles lawn tennis championship in England this year, and one of whom won the championship, are more like each other then the twin Renchaws. It is said to be absolutely in possible to tell them spart, unless they wear some dis singuishing mark in dress.

Some of the small shopkespers of Paris have appealed to the Pope for protection from the big concerns that are driving them out of trade. They ask his fictiness to formulate some plan for applying the law of justice and charity to the freedom of trade and competition great

A marvellous and horrible accident happened at private house in Paria. The host had invited a number of friends to luncheon. A great Danish boar hound was in the room, according to custom. A guest happener to drop his napkin, and while stooping to pick ! up the dog with a spring seized his throat and kill but without avail

The new German crown is thus described: It is a The new German crown is thus described: It is a beautiful work of art, and of great magnificence. It has been designed and the gemain it selected by his Majesty himself, in conjunction with the German painter. Here Emil Despier. Jr. The sems came from the famous collection in the possession in the house of Hohenzollern, which is chiefly distinguished for its magnificent pearls and diamonda, some of the finest specimens of which have been mounted in the Emperor's crown. His Majesty has had the crown made to exactly fit his own head. Curiously enough, be it said, that although it has been the custom in German. said, that although it has been the custom in German to hand down sword and sceptre from one sovereign to another, a proper and symbolical crown—though there are crowns in the Hohenzellern treasury of various rulers-has been wanting. This want the Em various rulers—has been waiting. This want the Emperor William it, has now supplied. At first it was the intention of his Majerity to have given to the crown of Frussia, but the idea had to be abandoned owing to the size and shape of the stones. The whole broad frontal of the crown is bordered with large diamonds, mounted on beautiful gold leaf work, from which rise sight diamond become such as with four diamonds is the tight diamond hooms. eight diamond hoops, each set with four diamonds in the shape of a rosette, with a row of fine large pearls, the whole being crowned by a cross studded with brilliant diamonds. There are also numerous other gems on the crown.

A Glorious Six Bays' Go-as-you-please. From the Chicago Heraid.

Foat Dongs, July 18.—Joseph Bowers, aged 7°, and W. S. Kenno, aged 61, engaged in a six days' go as-you-please corn-hosing match on their farms near Correc-tionyills. Howers hose thirty-one acres of corn and Renno twenty-nine, and the old man was declared the He challenges any man of his age in the State to hoe against him.

Happy Lufcadio.

From the Ruffito Courier.

Lafeadio Hearn well known by his writings in Harper's Magazine, writes to a friend that he has become professor of a college in the interior of Japan, has married a fair Japanese, and has renounced the white man's world and all that apperianne thereto.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Victors Blow at the Elevated Roads. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The proposition to protect the rights of the people who use the Battery Park is simply a proposition to sacrifice to a sentimentality and a prejudice the general interests of the city, and especially the interests of the vastly greater number of people who reside or own property on the west side. It is in reality a proposition to stop all rapid transit travel on the west side at Rector street for many years to come, and to cripple and restrict the facilities of the elevated railroads west of Broadway, so that they would be unable to supply even as good accommoda-tion as they now afford to the traffic of that section of the city. Some persons may be sanguine enough to believe that the capital required for the construction of the Rapid Transit Commission's scheme for a west side underground route can be readily obtained. but probably no one will venture to predict that such a road will be built and in operation within the next twenty years. So that, for that length of time at least, the west side, with its

ticable it would be to carry the elevated rails road structure along the line of the streets from Greenwich street to the Staten Island, Hamilton, and South ferries, turning one sharp corner at Battery place, another at State street, and, after following the curves of that street, another at Whitehall street to reach the ferries. It would be very little more practicable to carry the structure, after the sharp turn at Greenwich street and Battery place, along the south side of Bowling Green, turning another

important interests and splendid opportuni-

ties, will have to depend on the elevated system

alone.

Greenwich street and Battery place, along the south side of Bowling Green, turning another sharp corner at Whitehall street, and down whitehall street to the ferries, even if that rouse could be legally adopted.

But if the elevated railroad should be removed from its resent location and built from the curb line of the park, it would in fact be a much greater nuisance and inconvenince to those who want to use the park as a pleasure ground than it is now represented to be by the agitating pairlots. One compaint is that the people who frequent the park are compelled to beast under the railroad structure; another, that the smoke rome the park seats, so destinable for rest, have been driven away by the iron intruder, and yet another, that the noise made by the crow line trains is a deplorable nuisance. Well, people going to the park would have to pass under the structure just the same, whether insider outside the curb line; the smoke would not be less injurious if the engines should be moved fifty or one hundred lest to the eastward, and not ten people out of ten thousand who vist the park would east to remain or would remain along the dusty line of Battery place and State street, if not a single ion column were to be found within the park area. They would singe tas near as possible to the Battery wall and the water, where seats can be provided for more than twice as many illers as are likely ever to be gathered in the park at one time, even if the city should have sunicient common sense to exceed mo ey for the utilization of old Castle Garden as a place of public annusement, to be open on Sunday, the poor man's day, as well as on everyother day of the week.

Besides, to remove the elevaled structure outside the curb line of the lark would

ization of old Castle Garden as a place of public amusement, to be open on Sunday, the poor man's day, as well as on every other day of the week.

Besides, to remove the elevated structure outside the curb line of the park would be to increase to the maximum an evit now complained of as one of the principal annoyances to which the park visitors are subjected. The sharp turns and narrow roadbed would necessitate the slow-air subjected. The sharp turns and narrow roadbed would necessitate the slow-air gun, blocking, shouting, and shifting of trains greatly more than at present, and thus increase the noise and confusion of clarging bells and shricking team whistles to an unbearable degree. On the other hand, to leave the road where it is, and to give it the small additional space poposed for new tracks, and platforms, would remove a most entirely the causes of the objectionable noise and confusion, without in any manner miuring the park or interfe ing with the privileges and enjoyment of its frequenters. The increased facilities would present any crowding of the trains and render it easy to move them without confusion and with the minimum of noise. The railroad tracks and in afforms, after the proposed widening, would occury about 70,000 square feet of the park along the extreme enst side, bordering on Battery place. State street, and whitchall street. Deducting a space of 100 feet beyond the inner track of the railroad the temainder of the park area to the Battery wall contains about 500,000 s uare feet. The Battery wall has a line of about 1,500 feet. Toward that line all the people flock who visit the park for set or recreation, keeping, as far as postible, from the eastern side, not because they want to get away from the dusty street, and the enjoy the water view, which they cannot do from the State street curb line of the park six or seven hundred feet away. There is space enough for 30,000 recoles to thus enjoy the park for an evening, more than 200,000 recoles on the water of them approaching within 150 fee

20.000 instead of 8.000, they would all have pressed toward the Battery wall and have avoided the dull, dusty line of State street and Battery place. And every one of their would have had to walk under the "blighting shadow" and the "drippings" of the iron attucture if it had been outside instead of inside the carb line of the nork.

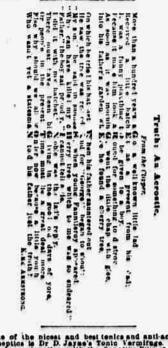
and the "drippings" of the iron structure if it had been out-ide instead of inside the carb line of the park.

Stripped of sham and humbug, the question whether the elevated railroad shall be given such small auditional space in Battery park as will greatly increase its value to the upper nortion of the city and to the people generally, is a practical one such as is constant y atlang as the country grows and public improvements programs. It is whether the great and vial interest of the many shall prevail over the minor interests of the few. It this use of the Battery park were actually a damage instead of a mere imaginary inconvenience or annoyance to the limited number of persons who use andency the park, the real point would still be, is it justified by the necessities of a vastiv larger number of citizens who do not use the park, and by the great benefits it would confer on the city at large by giving an imperus to the growth of the west side? But, as a matter of fact, the road does no damage to the park as a pleasure resort. On the contrary, it can be made far less of a missance to park visitors if given sufficient space inside the curb line.

Is it not about time that a little common and discussion of this Battery mark question?

Common Bense.

will return on Monday and by that time it is believed that the Lord High Executioner. Secretary resterwill have got in his into work. Before going the tollector reinstated Edmund C. Lee as assistant superintendent of the Custom House. Lee was suspended a month ago because the Collector found the dor unquarded. Necre ary Foster in his general orders a week ago dodated the three of assistant superintendent abolished. It looks, therefore, self Mr. Lee was to hold his piece for about a week. He will, however, have the benefit of his salary from the day of his suspension.



One of the nicest and best tenics and anti-actds for dvapoptics is Dr D. Jarne's Tonic Vermirage. When used in conjunction with the fanantive Pills. it rarely falls to be effective; while its moderate price brings it withing the reach of every one. Sold by all druggists.

A BANQUET IN BARBARE Gold to Make One Disay. From the Pall Hall Gazette.

BY AN EYEWITNESS

.

Cott to Make One Dissy,

From the Pall Mail Gairtia.

By An EYEWITNESS,

The following letter has been forwarded to use by a gentleman who has commercial relations with the Gold Coast:

Dear —: I have just gotd down to the coast after an unusually long tip inland. The racion I have travelled over I will call Barbary, for short, because it is due south though a long way south—of the strip of cast inta used to frighten our forefathers. All this is now French polished, and there is nothing to be seen there except the reflection of ourselves, Inland there is still some interest. The tribes are in sendent, and keep their own customs, They are properous, too, many of them, and have acquired ideas of luxurious living that one would not expect to find in the heart of Africa. Just before making my watdown to the Gold Coast I was present at a most interesting function, that would have acquired ideas of luxurious living that one would not expect to find in the heart of Africa. Just before making my watdown the Gold Coast I was present at a most interesting function, that would have acquired in the gold of the tribs were there, of course, the Gold Coast I was present at a most interesting function, that would have acquired the many my many propers of a neighboring tipe. All the awells of the tribs were there, of course, the chief's sons and daughters and other kinsmen, and the principal coursellors and lighting men. Some of them had their wives, too, and they were all very muce got on. You being a professional reporter I cann to describe the costumes, except to say that there was a harbire protusion of gold. But the god dworn by the guests was a mere speak of dust compared to the gold displayed by the old chief. There must have been enough gold in that African ball to buy us the lank of figliand. Where it all came from I have no notion, but our pleneers in South Alrican low that they have been oughted from the function of the many planes of the guests was a mere speak of dust compared to the people goe, but her the most pa

A PERFECTLY FITTING COAT.

A New Invention Whereby We Shall Never From the Chicago Herald

New too Return for Alterations.

Prom the Chicago Heraid

It was a joly crowd of tailors and designers that gathered in room 4, the members of the little of little of the little of little of

FORTY YEARS A RECLUSE.

A Disappointed Musician Buries Himself From the New Britain Berald.

From the New Eritain Heruid.

F. F. Lobb, brother of D. S. Lardner, residing at Piseco Lake, in the Adirondacks, is expected to live but a short time. He has been a hunter and trapper for ever forty years and now has consumption, although he did not go there for health and was not aware of any predisposition to pulmonary troubles.

Mr. Lobb was ambitious as a musician, but lost his hearing, spoiling his musical tuture, and in his disappointment he went forty miles into the woods, built him a cabin by Piseco Luke, and took up the life of a hunter and trapper. He was there twenty-two years is fore Mr. Lardner knew where be was. Since that time Mr. Lardner has visited him, and ne was here several years ago and spent several months and he was here again more recently. His rocluse life was remonstrative, and his form were sold at the settleneuis. During the pogress of affairs at the lake, which has now become a popular resort, Mr. Lobb huilt him a comfortable home, and when O. B. Ives was at the lake he formed a very pleasant acquaintance with him.

Gen. Miles with the Gloves Os.

to the park as a pleasure resort. On the contrary, it can be made far less of a nuisance to park visitors if given audicient space inside the park than it would be if removed outside the curb line.

Is it not about time that a little common sense should be brought into the consideration and discussion of this Battery park question?

Common Sense.

Liste Made Out for the Axeman.

Collector Erhardt finished yesterday his guillotine lists and forwarded them to Washington late in the afternoon. The Secretary of the Treasury will receive them this morning. The Collector went to Saratoga last night. He will return on Monday and by that time it is believed that the Lord High Executioner, Secretary Foster, will have got in his fine work. He fore going the tollector found the dor unquarded. Secre ary Foster in his general orders a week ago declared the place of assistant superintendent and for about a week. He will, however, have the benefit of his salary from the day of his superity was younger. And bayonet taction provided the constants of the Captain is rather the dude of the leadquare testing the tollector found the dor unquarded. Secre ary Foster in his general orders a week ago declared the place of assistant superintendent abolished. It looks, therefore, as if Mr. Lee was to hold his place for about a week. He will, however, have the benefit of his salary from the day of his superity was younger and bayonet taction.

Gen. Miles with the Gloves of among the about as handy with his hands as any of em of his about as handy with his hands as any of em of his salary with the soit gloves on, and he as a handy with his hands as any of em of his salary with his hands as any of em of his about as handy with the soit gloves on, and he as a handy with his hands as any of em of his allow. He will have any of em of his allow. He will have any of em of his allow, and takes about as handy with the close of man, and he as a action and quick as many form the should are man, and he's about as handy with the clies of gloves on, and From the th cago Times

George W. Childs's War.

Promite Philadelphia Eccept.

The splendid generosity of Mr. George W. Childs was abundanty manifested one year ago, soon after the organization of the Warne Methodist Eniscopal (hereh Wayne, Pa., by the gift of the councriot at Audubon and Runshymode avenue, valued at \$3,590. Mr. Childs now decides to make them another git by donating the Methodist I piscopal Church Society of Wayne the desirable pars make followed and adjoining the church projecty, having a prontage of 50 feet on Hunnymede avenue and adjoining the church polyecty, having a frontage of \$1 feet on Hunnymede avenue and \$1,800. This now gives the church a total frontage of 258 feet on Audubon avenue and \$40 feet on Runnymede avenue, with an area of one and a laff acres. The front of the new lot is intended as a site for the church parsonage. The reas end is to be occupied with necessary horse sheds.

Brickingers Stop Work Because of a 28-

From the Philodelphia Recers.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 23.—Eleven brick-layers in the employ of A. S. Reed & Brothersix of them on the new Post Office and five on the new Post Office and five of the new car station of the Wilmington City Hallway—have quit work. The trouble srewout of the Reeds determination to teach their brother, who is 29 years old, bricklaving. The prentice must not be less than 15 years of agreement of the organization stitudies that an apprentice must not be less than 15 years of agreement of the properties was put to work on the new Post Office building despite the protests of the union men. From the Philisdelphia Record

She Kept the Doctor Busy. Mrs. Lucian Mayberry of Little Rock, Ark. is the mother of ten boys, all born within a mar-ried life of thirty-nine months. There are two sets of triplets and two sets of twins. They are all well formed.